SOUTH AMERICA.

An Assassin Burned to Peath-Ravages of Yellow Fever-Earthquakes in Arequipa -Loss of the Santiago.

By an arrival at New York, we have advices by mail from Lima, Peru, to February 22.

The Vera Family Murderer Burned
Alive.

A Lima correspondent says:—
In a former letter I gave an account of the
massacre of a whole family of seven persons in
Guadaiupe by a Chinese laborer, who afterwards robbed the house and escaped to parts un-known. By a communication received by the Minister of the Interior from one of the pro-vinces, we learn that a terrible example had been

made of the murderer.

The Sub-Prifect, in his report to the Prefect, says: "After the arrest had been made and the prisoner was being conveyed to be placed in the hands of the judicial authorities, it was neces sary to pass through the to an of Guadalupe, and as the condition of the prisoner was such as to require rest, he was placed in the barracks. under guard, as the safest place. At a later bour I learned that the inhabitants of the place were about to rescue nim, and so take the law in their own hands. I gave orders to the guard to preserve a strict visilance over their prisoner; but, despite of all my precautions to prevent an outrage, the people attacked the jail and over-came the guard, and carried the prisoner to the public square, and there burned him alive in fire that had been previously prepared. In the attack upon the jail one citizen was wounded. It is reported here generally that before the Chinaman was hurled into the fire, the mob gave him a good coat of kerosene.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever. Letters received here from Arica and Tacua give most startling accounts of the ravages of the yellow lever and typhus. In Arica the people are dying off at the rate of thirty and forty per day. The only draggist in the place has been carried off, and no medicines were to has been carried oil, and no medicines were to the obtained. Ten collars a day had been offered for nurses, and none could be obtained; and should the rever continue much longer there would not be left persons enough to bury the dead. The heat is represented to be atmost insupportable, and the stench from the scorched seawed and kelp upon the beach was frightful. In Tacoa, the typhus appears to be trying to outdo the fever at Arica, the mortality being in about the same proportion. All those who can afferd it have leit the city for the upper part of the valley, so that the place is almost deserted. The stores are all closed, and everything left to chance.

Earthquakes. Arequ'pa has again been visited by heavy sbocks of earthquakes. By the last ones quite a number of persons were hurt, but fortunately ne body was killed. Many families have resolved to quit the city for good, in preference to living in such a continual state of alarm.

Loss of the Steamship Sautingo. Advices from Valparats to February 17 say:-The principal event of interest has been the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessel, the Santiago, while on her voyage from this port to Liverpool. From the report made by the cap ain, it appears that the ship on the 25th oltimo was steaming from Port Mersey, in the Straits of Magellan, when she struck with great violence on a submerged rock, not laid down in the charts, and in a few hours went down. Time fortunately passengers and crew, only three deaths having occurred from drowning, but it was found imposs ble to save the cargo. A large quantity of specie was on board and was also totally lost. Snordy after the calamity an American barque came in sight, and, after being communicated with the sufferers pro-ceetel in search of the English man-of-war Nassau, then engaged in surveying duty in the vicinity. The commander of the latter vessel immediately came to the rescue, took all on board and carried them to Montevideo, where passage can be obtained to Europe. The Santiago was a new iron sidewheel steamer of a out 2000 tops register, and cost, two years ago in England, nearly £70,000 sterling. The loss is a heavy one to the company, this being the second vessel lost within a month, the other having gone to pieces in one of the Peravian parts. The conduct of the captain, Mr. King, is highly applieded, and it was owing to his coo

ness and the cuergetic measures he adopted that no greater loss of life occurred. The Wars in the South.

The Indian war in the South still progresses. The savages are well aware of the fact that their forces are not sufficiently well armed to compete successfully with the Government troa general engagement, and consequently their operations are confined to raids upon the unsettlers on the frontier, and their principal object seems to be the increase of tions from the herds of the renemies. Recently, numerer, the namonal forces adopted these same 'ac' c', and a column of about eight hundred men penetrated into the Arancasian country and succeeded in capturing an enormous number of cattle and sheep. The general commanding communicated this feat in a nost glowing report to the Minister of War, but when it is considered that the prize is but a recapture from the Indians its advantages do not appear so brillian ly. The plan adopted by the Indians of avoiding a pitched battle is naturally prolonging the war, retaiding the set-tlement of the fertile and beautiful country, now the seat of war, and, more than all, is a very beavy item in the expenses of the State, the tressury in his present depleted condition not being over well able to bear the expendi-

The attitude assumed by Brazil in the present | has: of the Paraguayan question is cousing ery general attention in Ch.h. The action of c Marquis of Caxtas on the occupation of untion is considered most significant. In the traty of triple alliance each ally was all well o not for itself should its interests so den and - a most extraordinary provision, but one dictated by the master spirit of the war, Beazil. Now the Brazil an commander in this refused to allow the Argentine army to enter the e nqu red capital, and told Mitre that each rai should occupy that nortion of territory taken by his own for es. This is regarded here as the beginning of a line of points on the part of Brazel that will eventually tend to destroy gailant republic of Paraguay, by driving out o her terri ory the armes of her less bitter foes, and retaining by force the soldiers of that power that has always been her most implaca-

The pre-shere orges that immediate steps be t ben by Peru. Carl, Bolivia and Ecuador to secure a peace b tween the belligerents, and put an end to a war which threatens to extinguish an Amer.can republic.

Sumner's Coming Speech.

WASHINGTON, Sonday, March 13. Senator Somner has in print, and will soon deliver, a peech taking the ground that England is ondestruction of our ships; that her action resulted in sweeplag our commerce from the ness, and in prolonging the war at least a year. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, hearing of this, said to Mr. Sumner, "That means war," The French Minister (Berthemy) said, "Mr. Sumner, that means expansion of territory," The matter is making more stir in diplomatic circles than any question which has agitated

FIRST EDITION | them for a long time. It does not please the Berthemy's remark is interpreted, that England will not fight, but give up British Au erica in-stead .- Cincinnati Gaze e.

OUR NATIONAL BANKS.

Apportionment of the National (ur-rency Circulation

The circulation of national banks is limited by the Curr Bey act to \$300 0 10,000, one-halt of which is apportioned by the Comparoller of the Curr ney to banks in States, Territories, and the District of Columbia according to representative population, and the remainder by the Secretary of the Treasury, having due regard for the existing banking capital, resources, and business of such Staw, district, and Territory. Under this law the following apportionment was made, which, with the actual circulation of the States as it stood in 1868, is appended to show the object of this bill, and the S are smoot affected by the 4th section and Coburn's substitute. tute. This table was furnished by the Comp-troger at the request of a member of Congress:

1 25 1 25 1

e i	STATES.	Apportioned by the Comptroller	Apportioned by the Secretary the Premaury.	Aggregate,	Artual Oncula
e	Maine	83,000,000	82 415 000	\$5,415,000	37,510 000
	N. H	1,557,000	1,755 000	3,312,000	4.251 895
1	Verm't.	1,504 500	1 485 000	2,989 500	5,737.554
	Mass	5.089.000	15,9 5,00:	21 705 000	57,684 605
2	R. I	834,000	3,960,010	4 791 000	12,401 480
r	Cor n	2.197 500	5.005,000	7,202 500	17,443 793
e	N. Yaman	18 538 500	84 935 000	58,478 500	68 588 726
4	N. J.	3 210 000	8 480 000	6 690 000	9,337 933
đ	Penna	13 882 500	12,645,600	26 527 580	3-,772 102
:	Meryl'd	3 282 100	3,855 000	7.187,000	8,904 800
n	De L	535 500	555 000	1,099 500	1.198,825
	D. C	858,500	300,000	6:8,500	1,137,700
e	W.Va }	7,624 500	5 895 000	13,519,500	4,135,220
n	Onto	11.173,500	6 450 000	17 623,500	18,410 425
e i	Ind	6.453 000	8 0+5,000	9 6 5 000	11,018,+13
. 1	Illinois.	8,178 000	3,650,000	11 838 000	9 648,8 0
e	Mich	3 565 500	1 635 000	5,200,500	3 526,455
b	W1	3 706.500	2,505,000	6.211,500	2 541 400
	Iowa	8,246,500	1,185,000	4,408,506	3,352,228
	Minn	810,000	240,000	1.050,000	1,476 800
	Kansas.	511.500	135,000	646,500	341 000
8	Mo	5 646,000	3,765 000	9 411,000	4 129 810
E I	Ку	5 529,000	4,980 0 0	10 500 000	2.330.630
e	Tenn	5 301,000	3,465,000	8,766 000	1,204 755
a	LB	3.881,000	7,200,000	10,581,000	1,130,415
e l	Ne bras.	136.500	45 1000	181,500	64 035
0	Oregon	250,000	120,000	370,500	\$8,500
d	Califor	1,698 000	1,835 000	3,003,000	******
d	Nevada	33,000	15,000	48,000	251,000
e	Missis	3,780,060 4,950,500	1,485,009 4,470,00	5,265,000 9 420,500	1,234,000
e	Georgia N Cor	4 741,500	2 805 000		816,000
t	N. Car B Car	3,881 000	4,185,000	7,546,590	135 000
ď	Arkan.	2,079,000	645.000	2,724 000	170,500
	Ala	4,605,600	2,820,000	7,425,000	304,900
1.	Texas	2,986,000	97a,000	8 961,000	407,535
0	Florida	670,500	285,000	955,500	- Assaystes
g	Teri's.	0101000	***************************************	1000000	******
0	N. Mex.	396,000	90,600	486,000	*****
r	Utab	192 000	45 000	237 000	135 000
t.	Wash'n	52 500	83 600	85,500	
-	Colorad	163 500	30,020	193 500	170,000
	Dak'h	12,000	15 000	27,000	145778
	1600 27.50	-			

Total., 149,998 500 149,970,000 299,088,500

It will be seen that all the Eistern and Middle States, the District of Columbia and Indian and Ohio have a circulation in excess of the apportionment. The Senate bill would first withdraw the excess from Rhode Island till it reached the same proportion as Massachusetts, then from both till they reached the grade of Connecticut, and so on till \$20,000,000 were withdrawn, which would be distributed among States having less than the apportioned amount. Coburn's substitute is still more severe. It would first strike the large banks in States having an excess, then all banks in those States till the amount withdrawn shall be sufficient to increase the circulation in the Southern States and Territories to the amounts named in the above apportionment.—N. X. Journal of Commerce. It will be seen that all the Eastern and Mid-

GRANT AND CONGRESS. A Southern View of their Proper Relations.

From the Memphis Avalanche, March'13. * * Grant, a Democrat, would cease to be President other than in name. His moral power would be gone. So far as the South is concerned, his administration would be the past four years over again. We should have the President one way and Congress another. We view the President and Cabinet from a home standpoint. The question of party triumph sinks in the balance when weighed against that of Southern reconstruction. It rests with General Grant to say whether we shall have a return of prosperity, peace, and fraternal ing in the South, or a continuation of a rule of bayonets, carpet-baggers, and thieves. The Congressional policy of the past four years has changed matters from bad to worse. forcement four years longer would render the South a Pandemonium, at only for those classes, To day Grant has the power to temper Congress to his will in matters of public policy. He is thoroughly sustained by the party which elected bim and which controls the North. To break with it would be to tie his own hands,

and to render his administration a fuilure. A Big Claim of Real Estate in San Fran-

From the Stockton (Oal) Independent, Feb. 10,

A negro man, aged about egity years, re-cently arrived in San Francisco from New York, visiting the former city for the purpose of reclaiming and taking possession of some eight hundred acres thereof, which he claims to own. He says that he lived where Sau Franc sco now stands some thirty-five years ago, at which time he received a grant from the Mexican Government for eight hundred acres of the pentusu'a. but the sandy and barren character of the soil was such that he did not value it very highly. After several years' residence he went into Southern Mexico and thence to the Atlantic where be joined Fremont's exploring expedition and se urned to California. After the cession of this State to our Government he claims to have located a laud warrant on the present site of San Francisco. It is understood that he is well pleased with the improvements that have been put upon his land dating his absence, and that he is disposed to be liberal with his tenants. A swarm of real estate "sharps" are on his train, disposed to cultivate If this sable shalow is as dark as represented, it will considerably cloud San Francisco

The Indian Commission.

From the Rochester Chronicle, March 15, General Eli S. Parker is to be Indian Com-missioner, if Washing on gossip speaks truly. His appointment to the position would be very gratifying to many people in Western New York, irrespective of party, for his friends are leg on. He is himself of ind an blood and a chief of the Seneca nation. His original protession was that of a civil engineer; and it was while superintending the construction of some Government work in the West that he made the equaintance of President Grant, then an excaptain of the army. After Grant became general officer he appointed Parker on his staff, and has retained him as an aid-de-camp, it which capacity he has continued to serve. He was transferred to the Regular army on the 22d of March, 1866, and his haeat rank at present is that of a first lieutenant of cavairy. He is a br gadier-general by brevet, and ranks as colonel on the staff of the General of the army.

The Sandwich Islands.

Dates from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, by mail, are to the 6th of February. The Commerciat Adversiser gives the following:-From Kona we learn that the terminal crater, Mckuawcowco, on Mauna Loa, is very active. Saturday, Jan. 23. early risers in Kous and Kau witnessed several jets of red-hot lava thrown high into the air, from four to five hun lred fest. The first fire was seen half an hour before sun-

it moistingt. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt during the week. The shock felt at Kaalaca, on the island, on the 19th, was not remarked on Hawait.

A party just from Kena Hawaii, informs us that he whole district is suffering from the longcontinued drought. Several tanks and cist-rus are nearly emety. Cartle are suffering severely. It is even said that some parties are on an allowance of water. Water will be sent from this city by the next opportunity.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Where Great Men Come From.

From the Boston Traveller, March 15. In the years 1851-2 George S Boutwell was Governor of Massachusatts, Henry Wilson was Pres dent of the Senate, and Natamiel P. Banks was Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was quite a new era in the polities of this sate. They held the three most important political offices in the Commonwealth. They were all young mer. concated in the public schools, without any power ut friends to lean toon, or great influences in their tavor. They fought their way, single hande i, through everything tout wealth and presuge could bring against them, to those high positions which before had been almost always filled by what was called "colucated and influential men."

They have all continued in public life ever size, rang step by step to the most responsi-ble positions in the nation. Everybody must acknowledge, without regard to party preduce-tions, their distinguished abilities and grand tions, their distinguished abilities and grand success. Where else on earth and under what institutions could such young men be educated in free public schools so as to fit themselves for such positions? They have undoubtedly feit the great went of higher education, and have labor d unccasingly to acquire knowledge in every direction. Had they graduated at Oxford

or Cambridge they probably would have felt equal want and necessity. So long as we can pour out an army of 75,000 recruits a year from our public schools into the service of public and private enterprise, Massa-chusetts will maintain her influence and her prosperity. Governor Boutwell has always been a firm friend of our system of education, and was for several years the secretary of the Board of Education; and we are very largely indebted to his practical wisdom for the efficiency and usefulness of our schools. It is a source of pride that they have furnished a man so preeminently qualified that he was sought for with so much general favor for one of the most responsible and difficult positions in the country. We predict for the Secretary of the Treasury a successful administration.

REINSTATED.

A Man who Hoped for Johnson's Impeachment.

From the Rochester Express, March 15. While the question of impeaching the late President was mooted last year, a young Scotch Assistant Engineer on board of one of our navai vessels, Mr. George F. Sawyer, said in the hearing of his comrades that "Mr. Johnson was hable to impeachment, and ought to be impeached, and he hoped as d believed the Senate would impeach and remove him." One of the men on board dared him to repeat the remark, and he did repeat it. and he did repeat it.

and he did repeat it.

He was then threatened with being reported, and said to his fellows that he had simply expressed an opinion, and he did not think any one in the service could be punished for such an expression. He was reported and tried by a navel court martial, sentenced to be repri-mended, suspended from rank and duty one year, and placed on halt-pay, waiting orders. This sentence was carried out, and the young engineer resigned his position in October last, and returned home to Albion. Orleans county. He took an active part in the Presidential cam-paign last fall by singing and secaking. Not long since he was married to a daughter of Mr. O. Boyce, of Albion, and has since become engaged with his father in-law in the hardware

business at that place.

The telegraph brings us the sequel to his experience above related. issued from the Navy Bepartment by Secretary Borie revekes the sentence, restores his full pay and rank, and obliterates, so far as possible, the record made against him for indulging in a little "free speech" under his flag. The tyrauny of the "old man of the sea" has driven from the service a young man who was serving his country faithfully in an important department of duty, and given to him a new vocation, wherein we wish him great success. Mr. Sawyer is a young man of high character, the son of a yesy respectable family, and has the best regards of his townsmen.

One of Judge Davis' first acts on his assuming his seat as Representative in Congress was to call the attention of Secretary Sorie to this case of personal proscription for opinion sake and upon the facts bein : known, the revocator order was immediately issued. General Grant at once approved the order, and Mr. Sawver' friends are congratulating him upon this act of justice. We tender him our good wishes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

She is Severely Criticised by a Provin-cial Journal. From the Toronto G'obe, March 15.

The Nova Scotian Government is in no posin to send treasonable delegations to Wash. ington. It has enough to do to maintain its footing within the "constitutional" limit set by the Repeal Convention in August. If it wen beyond that, and proposed rebellious measures, it would go down at once. It is true that the government of that province did at one time propose to send Mr. Howe to Wasnington as the representative of Nova Scotia, at a salary of \$3000 a year. But he was to look after the cominterests of the province, and not to negotiate terms of annexation. The offer was only made to him in the hope that it would keep him from taking office under Sir John A. McDonald, and not because even the local Ministers supposed he would be of any use in Washington. The scheme was too toolish to catch a shrewd man like Mr. Howe, and came to naught, and served only to show that the repealers were frightened a prospect of losing Mr. Howe. Even if the repeaters should continue in power for a year or two longer, the danger of their appealing to Washington is very slight. It is true, some of them are acceptationists; but very many of their best and ablest men do not want annexation at all. They simply hope—if they have any hope at all—that, by repeated appeals to the Imperial authorities, they may at last wear out their patience, and get permission for the province to return to its old isolated position. the apperstionists were, by any positive movement of their own, to drive off the repeal ers of that way of thinking, and the men would adhere to the Repeal party, soiely because they are committed to it as it now stands, they would and themselves a very weak faction, bardly worthy of even that contemptuous designation.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P.M.

The Crops in California.

San Francisco, March 16.—Phere has been a warm rain for the past two days, relieving all iears in regard to the crops.
Flour has declined to \$4.621@5.50; shipping extras, \$4.76@5.
Legal-tenders, 774.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tenure-of-Office Act-No Important Appointments to be Made until its Repeal -The Army of Office-seekers.

Distribution of the Federal Patronage in Penusylvania-Philadelphia's Share.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegroph. The Office-Hunters at the Capital,

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The city is crowded with strangers from every large city and town looking after the chances. Prominent among them are many from the South who were notorious Rebels during the "late war." They learn but little, and no hing that has the semblance of reliability in regard to particular posts or appointments. When a nomination is sent to the Senate they know what it means, and learn the fact that the President is filling the offices only which are absolutely requisite to carry on the Government on the basis laid down by him, or where vacancies exist, or where the officers are obnoxious to the business communities in which they are located. The politicians are consequently at a loss to know what to do except to provide for the payment of hotel bills which require the ready cash.

The Tenure-of-Office Act. This will be the status of affairs until the Senate finally acts upon the Tenureof Office bill. Should Congress unconditionally repeal the act, the President will make short work of the present uncertainty. He will make appointments rapidly, and relieve the expectants much somer than will be pleasant to the large body of them. Should the conditional repeat bill become a law, it is very doubtful whether the President will make any appointments. In that case the officers in Philacelphia holding commissions will remain until "oracred otherwise." The case is perfectly plain. The Senate is the place the office-seekers should look to for relief.

The Philadelphia Offices,

There is nothing new about the appointments from your city, except that parties largely interested in the gold and sliver mining districts are evincing great anxiety to have some man selected for Director of the Mipt of a comprehensive mind and national character. They claim that the Mint is a national institution, and should not be confined to the | sants. manipulation of Philadelphia politicians. The Collectorship.

In case no new appointment is made for

Collector of your port, Dr. J. N. Marks will be the Collector, inasmuch as he holds the commission. Should a new one be sent in, it will be John E. Addicks, Henry D. Moore, Henry C. Howell, Lambert Thomas, John P. Vetrce, George H. Boker, William F. Smith, "or some other man."

The Penusylvania Appointments. The President informed Hon. O. J. Dickey

this morning that he had not settled upon any appointments for Pennsylvania except that of Mr. Murdock, United States Marshal for the Western district. He has ordered Mr. Murdock's name to be sent to the Senate. Other appointments for Pennsylvania will not be considered by the President for several days. Interview Between Borie and Delano.

The Secretary of the Navy was closeted for some time to day with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Delano. It is understood that the interview had reference to the Internal Revenue appointments for Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State. The Commissioner, knowing that Mr. Borie is a Philadelphian, merely desired to have his opinion upon various candidates who have made application for posttious. It is not the intention of Mr. Borie to interfere in the patronage of the State except where his opinion is asked by some of the heads of departments or bureaus.

The New White House Regime.

The new orders at the White House, relative to the hours for visitors, have had the effect of relieving it from the pressure of the crowds early in the day. This morning there were few present, except Senators and members, who were admitted without delay to see the President.

The President Anxious About the Tenure-of-Office Act. Several Senators who favor the repeal of the Civil Tenure bill called to report progress to the President. The prospect of repeal does not look

as bright to-day as yesterday, and the friends of the President are fearful that, if the vote is taken to-day, they will not be able to secure more than a temporary suspension of the act, The President manifests great anxiety as to the result, and minutely questions the Senators on their opinions whether or not the act will be Foreign Missions.

It is understood that quite a number of nominations for foreign missions made out a few

days ago have been entirely changed. This is the result of an interview of the President with the new becretary of State and with Senators, who suggested to the President that the names were not satisfactory.

Secretary Finh

formally took charge of the State Department to-day at noon, when Washbarne turned it over to his control. He was formally introduced to Assistant Secretaries and heads of bureaus.

Dispatch to the Associated Press. The Hotels Pilled,

Washington, March 17.—The hotels are crowded with office-seekers, and every railroad train increases the number. The public departments and the jobbies of the Capitol are alive with them, and members of Congress are continually called from their seats by the place—

tinually called from their seats by the place—

to operate in stocks this morning, but prices generally were steady.

Government securities were firmly held. 1955 was bid for 10 40s; 1165 for 6s of 1881; 1191 for '65 5-20s; 1134 for '65 5-20s; 1134 for '67 5-20s; 1134 for '67 5-20s; 1134 for '68 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 975.

rise, and could be seen until the daylight and | SECOND EDITION | hunters. Both Senetors and Representatives smoke about the top of the mountain rendered | SECOND EDITION | are overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country on the same business, rendering it impossible to give prompt responses.

The Haytien Mission. Additional efforts are being made to secure the appointment of Ebenezer D. Bassett, colored, principal of a school in Philadelphia, as Minister to Hayti. He is endorsed by the national committee of colored men, Frederick K. Douglass, Downing Longshore, and many others

METHODISM.

white and black.

First Day's Session of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church.

nas Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. WILMINGTON, Del., March 17,-The Wiimington Conference of the M. E. Church assembled this morning in Asbury Church, Bishop Simpson presiding. After the usual devotional exercises Samuel Gracey was elected secretary, and H. S. Thompson, Thomas E. Martindale, and Thomas Poulson as assistants.

The rules of order of the Philadelphia Cou-

A record book for the Conference was presented by Thomas W. Price, of Philadelphia, and thanks for it were tendered. J. H. Piersor, John Hugh, James Cook, and J. A. Brindle, ministers, and J. F. Williamson, Thomas Carrow, and R. H. Thompson were elected stewards of the Conference. The report of the stewards of the late Phila-

ociphia Conference was prescuted, dividing claim ants, etc., and was adopted. A committee was appointed to procure an act cor, orating a board of stewards.

W. F. Pickets was appointed Treasurer to re-ceive the missionary collections. Committees to prepare constitutions for the Missionary and Church Extension Soc eties and committees on consolidation with the Parladetphia Conference, with reference to church pro-

perty, were appointed.

The presiding elders reported the standing committees, which were confirmed. A committee of three on the freedmen's inte-resis to consult with the Secretary of the society. and also a committee on memors, were ap-pointed. A paper referring to the action of the General Conference on lay delegation was lad

on the table.

The Committee on Lay Delegation appointed by the Conference was ordered to draw from the chartered fund thirty dollars.

the chartered fund thirty dollars.

The first year's class being catled, the examination committee reported, and the following were continued:—Albert L. Hood, F. M. Chatham, James William; C. W. Prettyman, J. G. Fosnocht, W. R. McKarland, W. R. Hutchin, D. Watson, and Gharles W. Biov. Discontinued at his own request, W. M. Gilbert, J. W. Wright was transferred to the Philadelphia Conference during the year. Conference during the year. Rev. J. Cumingnam, P. E., reported the con-

dition of the Wilmington district.

The character of preschers was examined Rev. A Cathers was transferred to the Colo-

rado Conference.

Rev. O. W. Landreth has withdrawn.

The following supernumerary preachers were continued; - Messrs. Hubbard, Hasten, Todd.
Thomas Planmer, B. E. Kemp, and E. J. Way.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Collectorship—Railroad and Crimi-nal Suits—Arrest of Counterteiters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Sr. Louis, March 17,-The death of Mr. Boggs, once partner of General Grant, leaves the Collectorship of this port open to numerous aspl.

H. Chadbourne has sued the Pacific Railroad Company for \$7000. He was thrown down an embankment recently, white en route to Jefferson City, and sustained serious injury.

There are indications that there will be three ickets in the field here in the coming city election-straight Democrat, radical, and conervative. The city is on the verge of bankruptcy, and all good men are auxious to see the office of Mayor filled by a non extremist.

George A. Allen, the Adams Express robber, was convicted in the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of robbing the company of \$7000, and sentenced to twelve years in the Penitea-

The police made a descent yesterday upon a gang of counterfeiters four miles from the city. A terrific struggle ensued, and some \$13,000 in counterfeit currency was captured, with all the

FROM BALTIMORE.

St. Patrick's Anniversary—A Religious Controversy and Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 17 .- St. Patrick's auniversary opened this morning with snow and cold, The different Irish associations, and one regiment of troops, mostly composed of Irishmen, are preparing for a grand procession and auniversary dinner. The ceremonies at St. Patrick's Church were largely attended.

A man named Robert Rola from Washington, about tifty years old, committed suictie here yesterday afternoon by drowning in the dock. The deed is alleged to have been done in consesequence of a religious disputation with his Captain Russell's funeral to-day was largely attended by Mason's and Odd Fellows and the

deceased's friends. THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, March 17 - A. M. - Consols for money 924, and 93 for account. United States 5-20s easter at 834. Stocks steady. Eric Rail-road, 244; Illinois Central, 974. Liverpool, March 17-A. M.—Cotton quiet; midding uplands, 12@124d.; middling Orieans, 124@124d. The sales to-day will probably reach 3000 bales. Other articles unchanged. Havne, March 17-Δ. M.—Cotton closed a shade easier, but not quotably lower.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 17-P. M .- United States 5-20s quiet at 837. Stocks steady. Himois Central, 97: Erie, 244.

Liverroot, March 17-P. M.-Lard firm at 75°. 6d. Park firmer at 100s. Bacon, 62s. 6d. Cloverseed 46s.

Havas, March 17.—Cotton opens quiet and nuchanged for on the spot and dull for affoat.

Low middling affoat, 1434.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. \
Wednesday. March 17, 1889. \
Money continues in fair demand at 6@7 per cent. on call and approved collateral. mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. ser annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices

Railroad shares were inactive. Reating sold at 45 69 100@453, a slight accounce; Pennsylvania Railroad at 574, no change; Camden and Ambay at 1284@124, an advance of 1; and Lenigh Valley

at 12sj@124, an advance of 1; and Lehigh Valley at 56, 70 change.

City Passenger Railway shares were in demand.

40 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fitth and Sexth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 26 for Sornee and Pine; 45 f. Chesnot and Walant; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 161, an advance of 1.

Canal shares were dull. Delayare Division.

advance of 1.

Canal shares were dull. Delaware Division sold at 47%, no change. 18 was bid for Schuylkiil Navigation preferred; 29% for Lebigh Navigation; 27 for Morris Canal; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Su-quebanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOUR EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

125@126\$
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116\$@117; 5-20s of 1862, 119\$@119\$; 5-20s, 1864, 114\$@115\$; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 117\$@113\$; do., 1867, 113\$@113\$; do., 1867, 113\$@113\$; do., 1867, 105\$@105\$. Gold, 131\$; Union Pacific bords, 103\$@165\$.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald. "Foreign exchange opened steady, but the demand for to-day's steamer was quite light, Rates fell off, unaccounted y, toward the close, and it is conjectured that cotton oils have been sold from Southern ports direct. The closing quotations last evening were:—Sterling, 60 days, commercial, 108±108%; good to prime bankers', 108½46108%; short sight, 109½4109%; Paris, 60 days, 5 22½65 17½; short sight, 109½4109%; Paris, 60 days, 5 22½65 17½; short sight, 109½4109%; Paris, 60 days, 5 22½65 17½; Short sight, 109½4109%; Prinsian thalers, 70½6719%."

Southern securities were duli and without feature.

"Southern securities were dull and without feature.

"The money market was fully active at seven per cent, the shifting of balances into the Sub-Tressury for account of the country banks holding Government deposits inducing the calling in of some outstanding loads. The removal of the apprecention as to sales of gold contributed to the removal of apprecension as to stringency in money arising out of the needs of the Government for currency, so that it would be reas mable to think the period of the greatest activity had been reached. This doubtless would be the case at any other time outtless would be the case at any other time than the present. The reopening of the numerous manufacturing enterprises of the country and the spring wants of the farmers create a demand which calls for all the currency the banks can spare."

From the Tribune. "Money was in active demand at 7 per cent., with occasional loans on Government bonds at per cent. Commercial paper was firm at 8 per cent., with the majority of transactions

at 9 per cent.
"Freights.—To Liverbool, by steamer, 30,000 bushels wheat and 10,000 bushels peas, at 33-41.
"The Sub Treasury has now over \$9,000 to currency, and the Secretary has no intension of selling any gold at present."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 17 .- There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, which is confined to the wants of the local trade. About 506 barrels sold at 85.2525 50 for superfine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$6 50@7 00 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$76.9.50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do: and \$9.75@12.00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from 87-25 to \$7.75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers; sales of 500 bushels prime red at \$1 60, and 1000 bushels Indiana amber at \$1 65@1.67. Rye is unchanged; sales of 800 bushels choice Western at \$1.57; and 1000 bushels do., to arrive, at \$1.53. Corn is dull and drooping; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88@90c. Oats are s'eady, with sales of Western at 78@75c, and Pennsylvania at 60@68c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of 50 bhds, No. 1 Quercitron at \$56 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed there has been quite an active movement, with free sales at \$10. Timothy ranges from \$3.35 to \$3.62½. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.65.

is wanted by the crushers at \$265. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Arrived, steamship China from Liverpool
Also, stem ship Germania from Southampton.
San Francisco March 16—Arrived, snips Endoavor, from New York, and Baic-rry, from Callac.

& Co. Schr Marion, Lippard, New Orleans, D S Steinen & Co. Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Anns. Nie son. from London Nav.
19, via St. Thes (where ane put in an before reported),
with n due, to Henry Earsten.
Schr Annie Magne. Loug. 5 days from Pamilico.
N. C., wi'b lumber to Norocoms & Sheets.
Steamer E. N. Fairchile, Trout. 21 hours from New
York, with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson. 12 hours from Baltimore, with mass, to A. Groves, Jr.

more, with make, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., March 15—c r M — Brig Rockine (Br.)
from Liverpool for Politate phia, ran amore on the
post of Case Hemopen this morning; she did not
leak much when the caprain lett.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs and ecor Emilia, before reports d have been ordered to cow York. Brig John
sanderson; achra Adolph Hugel; and Emily and
Jennie, are ordered to privacelphia.

Several barques and brigs, names unknown, passed
in to day.

Capt. Willerd, of schr Georgie Deering, given the
following names of the men before reported lost overboard:—H. H. Cobb. mate; A. J. Mitchell, seaman;
and T. H. Wheeler, cook.

Vind N.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Sea Soear, hence, before reported arrived at La Par. was 175 days on the passare, and had all of her crew except two down with the sourcey or her arrival. The second mate died at sea from its Brig S. Strout. Strout. hence at Earbadon icth uit. Schr Clyde, Gage, hence for Boston, at South Dennis 12th inst.

Bath S. Washburn, Cummings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taur ton 15th inst.